

SOYBEAN GALL MIDGE

A new pest of soybean in the Midwestern region resulting in significant injury

Soybean gall midge has been reported in five states (Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota, and Missouri), and is expanding in distribution. This card provides information on scouting for early-detection of this pest.



The larvae (maggots) are white turning orange as they mature. Multiple larvae infest the stem at the base of the plant.



The adults are small flies ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch long) with banded legs and are extremely difficult to spot in the field. Scouting efforts should focus on larvae only.



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Aginsects.osu.edu

CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis. For more information, visit cfaesdiversity.osu.edu. For an accessible format of this publication, visit cfaes.osu.edu/accessibility.

Soybean gall midge is not currently reported in Ohio. If suspected, contact your local extension office or state extension specialist.*

WHEN TO SCOUT:

- R1 (flowering) through R6 (full seed set)

WHERE TO SCOUT:

- First four rows on edges of soybean fields
- Field edges adjacent to last year's soybean fields
- Fields near dense vegetation and shrubs

WHAT TO LOOK FOR:

- Wilted, dead or lodged plants
- Dark lesions at base of plant
- Swollen or cracked stems
- Plants that snap easily at the soil surface
- White/orange larvae under dark lesions on stem



We would like to thank Justin McMechan, University of Nebraska-Lincoln for providing images for this card.

*State Specialist Dr. Kelley Tilmon, tilmon.1@osu.edu



OHIO SOYBEAN
COUNCIL

Support provided by:



United States Department of Agriculture
National Institute of Food and Agriculture
Grant #: 2017-7000627174